LOCATE YOUR GRADE LEVEL TO SEE YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO EACH ANCHOR STANDARD.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.7
Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.[1]

- K: With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g., what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts).

- 1: Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.

- 2: Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.

- 3: Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).

- 4: Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.
- 5: Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.
- 6: Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
- 7: Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
- 8: Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
- 9-10: Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
- 11-12: Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.

Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).

- K: With prompting and support, name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.

- 1: Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.

- 2: Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

- 3: Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.

- 4: Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

- 5: Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.

- 6: Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.

- 7: Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.

- 8: Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.

- 9-10: Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

- 11-12: Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- K: With guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
  Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
  Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms).
  Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful).
  Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., *walk, march, strut, prance*) by acting out the meanings.

- 1: With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
  Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
  Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a *duck* is a bird that swims; a *tiger* is a large cat with stripes).
  Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are *cozy*).
  Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., *look, peek, glance, stare,*

glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.

- 2: Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
  Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., *describe foods that are spicy or juicy*).
  Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., *toss, throw, hurl*) and closely related adjectives (e.g., *thin, slender, skinny, scrawny*).

- 3: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
  Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., *take steps*).
  Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are *friendly* or *helpful*).
  Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., *knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered*).

- 4: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
  Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., *as pretty as a picture*) in context.
  Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
  Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).

- 5: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
  Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.
  Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
  Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.

- 6: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
  Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.
  Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.
  Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *stingy, scrimping, economical, unwasteful, thrifty*).

- 7: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
  Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
  Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.

Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending*).

- 8: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
  Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.
  Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words.
  Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute*).

- **9-10: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.**
  Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.

  Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

- **11-12: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.**
  Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.

  Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.